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6 January 1981

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 136

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UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS STATUS OF SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS

Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

ON the eve of the United Nations Special Political Committee meeting on the status of the South Indian Ocean islands of Europa, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova and Bassas da India, French official sources have confirmed that France intends to continue its occupation of the islands.

The islands have been claimed by the Malagasy Republic which has urged that the United Nations committee discuss the issue.

The French argument is that these islands are situated quite far from Madagascar.

Political observers believe that such argument does not bear any ground in view of the fact that the sovereignty of certain countries is recognized on territories which belong to them geographically and historically notwithstanding the fact that these territories are situated in some cases hundreds of kilometres away from their capitals.

What the French contention has not admitted is that these four islands have strategic military importance and have been turned into observation centres.

As far as geographical position is concerned, these same observers have pointed out that France is situated thousands of kilometres away from the islands.

For the special UN committee, the matter is purely a question of decolonisation and hence a reintegration of these islands to Malagasy sovereignty.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

ROK, SOLOMON ISLANDS ACCORD--Seoul, 12 Dec (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Solomon Islands today concluded a fishery cooperation agreement in Honiara, the capital of the island county, the Foreign Ministry here announced. The signing took place between Korean Ambassador to Australia Yun Ha-chong and Resources Minister Tovua of the island country, the announcement said. Under the accord, which went into force immediately, Korean fishing vessels will be allowed to operate in waters off the western Pacific island country and to make a call at ports of that country for repair work, ministry sources explained. With the conclusion of the fishery pact, Korean deepsea fishing fleets will be able to catch 1,500 tons of tuna in waters off the island country annually, with an annual payment of $130,000, the sources added. [Text] [SK120427 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0309 GMT 12 Dec 80]

SWEDISH-POLISH BALTIC QUOTAS--Stockholm, 7 Nov--Swedish salmon in the Polish zone of the Baltic Sea will be permitted to increase from 40 to 60 tons next year. The Swedish herring quota remains unchanged at 500 tons, while the cod quota has been reduced because of the little interest of Swedish cod fishermen in the Polish zone. The Polish quotas in the Swedish zone are unchanged, involving 3000 tons of herring, 200 tons of cod and 4 tons of salmon. In regard to the East German zone, Swedish fishing remains unchanged at 500 tons of herring, while East German fishing in the Swedish zone is somewhat reduced because the quota for sprat has been reduced from 1000 tons to 500 tons. The herring quota remains unchanged at 1000 tons. These results were reached during negotiations between Sweden and Poland and between Sweden and East Germany in regard to fishing during 1981. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Nov 80 p 3] 6893

IRAQI FISHERIES DELEGATION--A two-man delegation from Iraq has arrived in the Republic for talks starting today aimed at further strengthening the good relations and bilateral co-operation between Seychelles and Iraq, in particular in the field of fisheries. The delegation, made up of Mr. Makki A. Latef, director general of state fisheries and Dr. Mahmoud Radi, director of planning, was met on arrival by the principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, and officials from the Seychelles Fisheries Division. The delegation will stay in Seychelles until Tuesday and they will call on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, this morning. Their visit follows that made by a larger delegation last April, and also the state visit by President Rene to Baghdad during which several agreements were signed. During their stay the delegation will follow up the agreements signed by both countries on fisheries. Another delegation to visit the Republic will arrive tomorrow from Libya for talks with the Government. The eight-man delegation will be headed by Ambassador Ashor Gargom and includes representatives of various ministries. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

INDO-BANGLADESH TALKS FAIL--Dacca, Dec. 6: Maritime boundary talks between India and Bangladesh ended here yesterday without any substantial progress being made. A joint statement after the three-day talks said they had reiterated their desire to resolve the issue "by mutual agreement in a spirit of understanding and good neighbourly relations". The talks would resume as early as possible in 1981, the statement said. Officials in Dacca said the talks were held as a follow-up to a meeting between the foreign ministers of India and Bangladesh Narasimha Rao and Prof. Shamsul Haq, here last August. The meeting just ended was the seventh at officials level between the neighbouring countries since 1974. The Indian side was led by additional external affairs secretary Dr. S. P. Jagata, while his Bangladesh counterpart Ataul Karim, headed the Bangladesh side.--Reuter. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 7 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 5200

AUSTRALIA

CARNARVON GAINING AS 'NOR-WEST WHALING' CENTER

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN [NEWS OF THE NORTH] in English 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] This year for the first time all the prawning boats owned by Nor-West Whaling are being slipped at Carnarvon instead of being sent to Fremantle for maintenance.

The manager, Mr S. Bourke, said the company's slipping programme would take only two-and-a-half months--a substantial improvement on previous years.

The company has centralised its operations at Carnarvon to save fuel costs and time.

Mr Bourke said he would like to see better use of the slipway by other vessels, especially those from Exmouth Gulf and Nickol Bay.

This would allow more back-up services to be developed in the town--including refrigeration mechanics, diesel fitters and electronics experts.

Mr Bourke said Nor-West Whaling's catch was worth between $9 million to $10 million a year, based on the going beach price.

Since 1962, its first year of commercial operations, Shark Bay had been one of the most reliable prawn fisheries in Australia.

"The catch this year has been abnormally low, 20 to 30 per cent down on last year, and the very poor export prices in Japan and increased fuel costs and electricity charges haven't helped," he said.

"This year's flooding should improve conditions in the nursery areas and, hopefully, give us a better catch next year.

"Nor-West Whaling owns 18 of the 35 trawlers permitted in Shark Bay and buys the catch from two of the independent boats.

"The company, a subsidiary of William Angus (Vesteys), operates the only prawn processing plant in the area and buys all its dry stores in the town.

"Our annual wages bill is about $2 million and nearly all our workers, about 200 at the peak of the season (March to May), live in Carnarvon.

Mr Bourke warned owners of four-wheel drive vehicles to keep away from the dangerous quick-sand near the prawning jetty.

Spoil from the dredge deepening the jetty berths was being used to fill in a lagoon behind the dunes.

CSO: 5200

NORTH WEST SHELF GAS FIELDS GET OFFICIAL GO-AHEAD

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 13

[Text]

AUSTRALIA'S pipeline industry has been presented with two of its greatest challenges now the long-awaited official go-ahead has been given to the $5000 million North West Shelf project.

The latest technology and skills will be required for the project's 134km submarine pipeline from the North Rankin gas field and the WA State Energy Commission's 1471km onshore pipeline to the south-west.

The biggest challenge will come from laying the submarine line in depths of up to 130m in an area subject to cyclonic weather.

The onshore line from the reciival site at South Withnell Bay to the industrial centres of Perth, Kwinana and Wagerup will also present challenges, largely through sheer size.

The SEC estimates its pipeline will require a workforce of about 1650, in three separate units spread over the length of the route.

Woodside Petroleum Ltd, the company developing the North West gasfields, has timed the first phase of its project to begin pipeline sales to the south-west WA markets in 1984.

The liquefaction components of the project (liquefied natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas) are scheduled to start in 1986.

The offshore pipeline system will initially run from the North Rankin A platform. Provision for interplatform lines to North Rankin B and future platforms in other fields has also been made.

The trunkline from the platforms will have a nominal diameter of 1016mm. The SEC onshore line will vary between 650mm and 820mm.

According to a recent paper by a senior Woodside engineer, a major aspect of the pipeline system design was the assessment of the feasibility of two-phase flow for the transportation of gas and condensate from North Rankin to shore.

PRESSURE

Two-phase flow, in the context of the offshore pipeline system, is simultaneous flow of natural gas and its associated liquids in a single pipeline. The liquid travels slower than the gas, hence the liquid occupies a disproportionate fraction of the total pipeline internal volume, once equilibrium conditions are established.

As the pressure required to lift a two-phase flow up an incline is not recovered fully when the stream flows down an incline of similar elevation change, the "hilliness" of the pipeline route is more critical to the calculation of hydrostatic pressure drop than is the difference between inlet and outlet elevations.

The trunkline route was selected after hydrographic and soil surveys in 1978.

The route generally follows a straight line from North Rankin A to the eastern side of the entrance to Mermaid Sound. Minor deviations to either side of the straight line route have been specified to minimise bottom roughness and to maximise the available sediment cover for burial of the pipe.

The pipeline passes through the eastern side of Mermaid Sound as far removed as practicable from the iron ore carrier anchorages, to a landfall south of Withnell Bay.

In addition to the hydrographic and soil studies, a 13-month oceanographic and meteorological data gathering program was conducted. Instrumentation was deployed at the platform areas, along the proposed pipeline route, and in Mermaid Sound, to provide continuous records of currents, waves, tides, water temperatures and salinity.

An extensive study was conducted to estimate extreme bottom currents caused by cyclones.

To meet the operational and constructional stresses in the pipeline, API 5LX 65 grade steel will be used, requiring wall thickness of 23.8mm.

In the event of a cyclone approaching during construction it will be necessary to lay down and flood the line.

In Mermaid Sound, where the pipeline runs close to the ore carriers holding area and where the relatively shallow areas may become a surf zone when a cyclone passes, a trench, into which the pipe may be laid, will be pre-dredged and then positively back-filled with graded material when pipe lay is completed.

PLATFORM

Further offshore post drenching of the pipeline will be accomplished by conventional jet barge or the use of the newly-developed drenching plough.

In areas of outcropping rock where burial becomes impracticable, the pipeline will be stabilised by grout bags or rock armoring.

At platform A, which will be the connecting point to future inter-platform lines and trunkline, rises will be provided.

In addition, provision has been made for future installations of by-passes at the base of the platform to allow the incoming fluid to flow directly into the trunkline, thus enabling production to be continued from other platforms should any problem develop in the topside facilities of platform A.

The risers, together with expansion loops designed to prevent any movement in the pipeline from transferring unacceptable loads to the platform structure, will be installed in the jacket structure during onshore fabrication to minimise offshore installation work.

The principal component of the trunkline onshore terminal will be the slug catcher which has been sized to handle liquid slugs related to the desired maximum sphering frequency of once per day. Sphering will only be required at flow rates below 50 per cent of the design flow-rate.

The Withnell Bay plant will produce four products, gas for WA (385 million standard cubic feet a day), condensate (1.4 million tonnes a year), liquefied petroleum gas (840,000 tonnes a year) and liquefied natural gas (six million tonnes a year).

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

NICKOL BAY PRAWNING--The State Government has approved changes to the Nickol Bay Limited entry prawn fishery to bring it more into line with the Exmouth Gulf and Shark Bay prawn fisheries. The Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife, Mr Gordon Masters, said today there was now an expectation by prawn fishermen in the Nickol Bay area that the fishery could develop into a reasonable tiger prawn industry, and that it would be supplemented by banana prawns. The fishery has had a form of limitation since 1970. The area of the limited fishery to be between 20 degrees 20' south and 20 degrees 45' south latitude and between 116 degrees 45' east and 118 degrees 13' east longitude. There will be up to 16 authorisations granted Approximately 12 of these will have continuing status and the balance will be considered on a year-to-year basis. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Oct 80 p 14]

ACCORD WITH JAPAN--Japanese professional fishermen will not be allowed to fish for tuna in the Great Barrier Reef region under an agreement signed between Australia and Japan in Canberra yesterday. The agreement, signed by the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Nixon, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr Mizuo Kuroda, will come into effect from today and last 12 months. Mr Nixon said the Japanese had agreed to new closures of areas within the Australian fishing zone. He said a major feature of the agreement was the total closure to Japanese longline fishing of the black marlin fishery off Cairns. They were excluded from an area stretching north of Townsville to near the top of Cape York Peninsula, and about 180 km out to sea. "This will ensure the Cairns region will continue as one of the world's greatest big game fishing centres," Mr Nixon said. The Japanese had agreed to a total exclusion of all their fishing activities in the Great Barrier Reef region. They also agreed not to fish for tuna in an area off Arnhem Land and Joseph Bonaparte Gulf in the Northern Territory, where Australian fishermen are active. The access fee allowing them into Australian waters had increased from $1.4 million to $1.8 million because of the increasing value of their catch. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

MACKEREL POACHING--Townsville--Commercial mackerel fishermen were reported yesterday to have fired at "poachers" fishing their traditional grounds 64 km off Townsville. Other reports said some poaching boats had been boarded or rammed and fights had broken out between registered full-time fishermen and others fishing the same waters. The police last night had not received any reports from the fishing grounds but the Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation Townsville chairman (Mr Les Scott) said he had feared the situation would erupt after a recent brawl on a city wharf. He said: "The commercial men have been hit with two devastating seasons. Now when they have had such a good run, they find poachers are hitting their areas with increasing success and damaging professional equipment. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 1]

OFFSHORE DRILLING--Oil traces were reported yesterday from the Mt Horner No 3 well in the Perth Basin. Western Resources said the well was drilling ahead at 1491 metres and the last 30-foot core removed from this depth yielded oil oozing from 70 per cent of sandstone in the core. It is intended to log the zone of interest, established by seimic work, case the hole and perforate and test the zone for commercial production potential. Mt Horner is the first of a series of holes to be drilled on the exploration permit area. Planned total depth is about 2000 metres. Alcoa and Bond Corporation Holdings have signed letters of intent to join in an oil drilling programme in the offshore Carnarvon basin, operated by CNW Oil Australia. According to York Resources which has an 11.25 per cent stake in the permit, an application has been made to drill the first well 27 kilometres north-north-west of the North West Cape in 705 metres of water. CNW oil will drill the Tantibiddi structure in permit WA 102P. It has said it hopes to obtain the services of a drill ship before all suitable vessels leave Australian waters. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Nov 80 p 24]

CSO: 5200

U.S. TUNA FISHING STAND CRITICIZED AT OLADE MEETING

PA062232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0350 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Energy Minister Fernando Altmann announced here today on his return from Bogota that the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has condemned "the punitive measures taken by the U.S. Government" against Latin American countries that are defending their fishing rights, in particular their rights to catch tuna.

OLADE, which is made up of the Latin American energy ministers, met last week in Colombia and the tuna issue was discussed. The organization condemned "all activities that depredate the natural resources within 200 miles at sea" off the Latin American coasts.

Altmann announced here today that the OLADE charter "recognizes the full and indisputable rights of Latin American peoples to defend, safeguard and utilize the natural resources present in their territories, whether these be energy, mining, agricultural, fishing or other resources."

The minister explained that according to this charter one of OLADE's functions is to promote solidarity among the member states for the utilization and protection of their resources and for defense against any action, sanction or form of coercion that may be taken against them.

The minister explained that the 10th OAS General Assembly recently in Washington supported Ecuador's position in defense of its maritime rights in the tuna war.

Altmann noted that the OAS also called on the United States to refrain from economic or political action and coercive measures to influence the sovereign will of states, as is the case in the tuna embargo applied to several countries at present.

Citing the agreements reached at the last OLADE meeting, Altmann said that "all fishing activities that violate the laws of the coastal countries of America, particularly the activities of the fleets of the large fishing powers, are a threat to the conservation of species and the region's ecological balance."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MARITIME DISCUSSION POSTPONED--A plenum of the Chamber of Representatives has postponed indefinitely the debate on the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute on the limitation of marine and underwater areas. The chamber's decision was in reply to the proposal made by congressmen Fernando Rico and Alberto Casas Santamaria, who thought it was not the proper time to discuss the matter and said that President Turbay Ayala has sufficient autonomy to handle the negotiations. The proposal caused a heated debate among the congressmen and an irate protest on the part of Ospina-Pastrana Representative Alvaro Leiva Duran, who presented the proposal. It was learned that the proposal for the postponement came from high government circles in order not to hamper any talks the Colombian and Venezuelan presidents may have in Santa Marta on 17 December during the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death. [Text] [PA120238 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF FISHING INDUSTRY SURVEYED

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The fishing industry (catch, processing and export) has been one of the sectors showing the most dynamic growth and the most solid potential in the Uruguayan economy during the last few years. But the vertical rise in the cost of petroleum and the subsidies that Argentina grants its own foreign enterprises are placing this sector in a previous situation, where not only its rate of expansion may slow down to an unpredictable degree but might even result in a virtual collapse of the fishing industry.

Uruguay is located in one of the richest and most diversified fishing areas in the world according to reliable scientific surveys, a virtually virgin area which used to be exploited only by intruding foreign fishermen (Spanish, Korean, Brazilian, Argentine and Japanese) while Uruguay (which annually consumes between 90 and 100 kg red meat per capita) accounted for a ridiculous domestic demand of 3 kg annually per inhabitant and in 1973 barely 2,000 tons of fish exports, worth U.S. $770,000 were recorded.

For decades there had been a large amount of theoretical rhetoric about the potential of what is without doubt, after the land itself, the most generous and accessible of our proven national resources, but nothing was actually done to exploit and to place it at the service of the progress and welfare of the Republic.

The picture changed radically when, after Uruguay approved and ratified the concept of exclusive jurisdiction over the 200 nautical mile limit starting from the coast line, the Fishing Law was passed, implementing an energetic program of credit and fiscal incentives for the industry; the National Fishing Institute was established with the responsibility of orienting, advising, promoting, developing and controlling all public and private activities in the field; and a coherent "National Fishing Plan" was formulated which projected for 1980 a catch of 200,000 tons (a realistic limit, without running the risk of depletion, would be 500,000 tons); the development of a fleet of 70 modern vessels and the installation of terminal docks and of fish processing plants.

The results were not slow in becoming apparent. In 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 the catch (especially from operations on the high seas) grew to 17,500, 26,200, 33,600, 49,000, 73,000 and 95,000 tons respectively, while exports to the most diversified markets (especially the United States which made purchases for U.S. $2,879 million at an average price of U.S. $1,489 per ton), grew from 33,000 tons worth U.S. $22 million in 1978 to 44,000 tons worth $35 million last year with average prices increasing from U.S. $[illegible] per ton to U.S. $939.

In the current year it is estimated that foreign trade will reach almost 60 million tons--which will bring in approximately U.S. $50 million in foreign currency.

But in spite of this favorable turn of events which has made our fishing exports an important element of our foreign trade, the future of the industry appears to be in jeopardy. On the one hand the unremitting rise in the cost of fuel and other expenses has substantially decreased the profit margin on foreign sales. In second place, there are the lavish subsidies with which our Argentine competition operates in international markets which are among our actual or potential customers, and which buy the same species that Uruguay offers.

By 1981 the catch will be between 120,000 and 130,000 tons of which only 16,000 are consumed in Uruguay. Obviously, the future of the industry depends, in the normal course, on its exports. But its ability to compete is being drastically reduced by the stimulative measures, especially the "cumulative subsidy," that Argentina grants its fishers. Argentine fishermen in effect get fuel (which represents 30 percent of the operational costs) 50 percent more cheaply than do Uruguayan ships. They also enjoy a basic subsidy of 20 percent on the export of all ocean products, to which another 20 percent is added if the catch is made to the south of the 42nd parallel and 5 percent if the sales are to "new markets." By playing with these figures, the Argentines are able, for example, to offer hake at prices up to 45 percent lower than those quoted by Uruguay.

Capt Walter Perez, director of INAPE [National Fishing Institute], confirmed this situation point by point and, recommending the immediate adoption of support measures for Uruguayan fishing, pointed out that "it is a sector which is still somewhat vulnerable because in 4 or 5 years it has invested more than $70 million."

This is a case in which it is better to prevent than to cure. He urges, therefore, that suitable mechanisms be adopted to avoid this threatening situation before a real crisis develops around an enterprise which in the last 5 years has assumed exceptional economic importance.

9204
CSO: 5200

FISHING INDUSTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR SURVIVAL

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

MOSSEL BAY — Those associated with the inshore fishing industry face a bleak future if the South Eastern Cape Inshore Fishing Association's (SECIFA) battle for survival fails.

Inshore trawlers have been tied three-deep along quays of south eastern Cape harbours since October 22 and destitute workers are existing on handouts from employers to pay food and rent bills.

At a meeting here recently SECIFA decided that:

- Its predicament be brought to the attention of the public by means of a press release.
- Direct representation be made to the minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as their only recourse because all other ways and means have been blocked.
- The present division of the internationally-allocated Hake quota be rejected.
- A sub-division into harbour quotas be rejected.

The chairman, Mr Ray Hart, emphasized that it was not SECIFA's intention to criticize the Institute of Sea Fisheries as their relationship has always been cordial.

"We have decided that the whole issue be made public for the sake of the industry, the destitute workers and their families — an estimated 9 000 people — and the long-suffering buying public," he said.

Mr Hart identified the causes of the problems as an inequitable division of the hake quota and the largely unsupervised activities of foreign fishing vessels within the 13-mile inshore limits.

A 152 000 metric tons international hake quota was imposed on the country two years ago and when the fishing industry proved unable to come to a solution as to the division, the then Department of Sea Fisheries divided it as follows: foreign fishing interests 10 000 metric tons, the inshore fishing industry 7 000 tons, deep-sea fishing industry 135 000 tons.

Mr Hart said that the division could not be accepted because:

- No provision was made for contingencies.
- No certainty exists on how foreign interest were controlled except for the blanket allocation of 10 000 tons. To his knowledge this quota had never been filled as foreign boats could be seen fishing all year round in inshore waters. He knew of 14 Japanese trawlers fishing inshore waters at present and they could catch as much as 83 000 tons of fish a year — as far as could be ascertained there were no control vessels in the SECIFA area.
- The internal division of the deep sea quota was based on horse-power initially. As the inshore industry contributed 13.8 percent of all horse-power used an acquitable share of the total hake quota should have been 110 598 tons. SECIFA, however, only asked for 115 000 tons for the 1981 season.
- There seemed to be little likelihood of the deep-sea fishing industry filling its quota this year, but it was known that one concern even chartered two foreign vessels in an all-out effort to fill its quota.

CSO: 5200

UNIVERSITY ACQUIRES OCEAN RESEARCH BOAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] A fishing boat worth more than R50 000 has been donated to the University of Stellenbosch for research projects in the Ocean Engineering Department.

The 10-metre aluminium vessel, ETS Brown, was converted at considerable expense by the university's Department of Mechanical Engineering and equipped with a satellite navigator, radar, radio telephone, echo sounders and Decca navigation system.

The big-game fishing boat, Mako, was officially presented to the university by Dr ETS "Ted" Brown at a ceremony at Gordon's Bay this week.

Dr Brown—after whom the vessel is named—is a former chairman of the LTA construction group and he was chairman of the Zamco consortium in the construction of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique.

Dr Brown was one of the prime movers in 1978 in the establishment of the Ocean Engineering Department at Stellenbosch to find a way of harnessing energy from the sea.

South Africa's coastal shelf is said to be perfect for the large-scale generation of energy from sea motion as waves are more constant along the South African seaboard than in many other parts of the world.

At the time Dr Brown made a large sum of money available to the university for the fledgling department and donated Mako.

But Mako was based in Maputo and after Mozambique's independence vessels belonging to foreigners were confined to port.

Dr Brown told Professor Jannie de Villiers, former Rector of the University, that if the university managed to get the boat out of Mozambique he would donate it to the department.

Mr Henry Visser, the university's assistant director of development, and a team of men from Stellenbosch University masterminded a plan to get the vessel out.

However, they are tightlipped on how they did so.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

NEW MARINE RESEARCH SHIP--The new emphasis on sea fisheries as a primary food producer augered well for the future of South Africa's valuable marine resources and for those who harnessed them, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday. Speaking on the occasion of the launching of the research ship, Africana, he stressed the importance of marine research, saying that successful modern food production required a high technology. "I am personally very happy that the sea fisheries of this country have now come in from an industrially-orientated activity to the fold of food production, where it logically belongs." Mr Du Plessis said that the once mighty South West African pilchard fishery had recently collapsed completely. "These realities demand responsible management of our vulnerable marine food resources. Living marine resources are renewable but are also common property. These facts require that they be state-controlled and carefully managed in such a manner that renewal may be perpetuated despite exploitation." The vessel just launched had the potential not only to discover, but perhaps more important, to protect, he said. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Nov 80 p 5]

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NORWAY-EEC SIGN FISH QUOTA AGREEMENT

LD151655 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Dec 80 p 12

[Report by NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA: "Norway and EEC Reach Agreement on New Fishing Agreement"]

[Text] Norway and the EEC reached agreement Thursday evening [11 December] on a new fishing agreement for 1981 after tough negotiations. Fisheries Ministry Deputy Director Kjell Raasok told NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA that the agreement, which he considers to be satisfactory, will not be signed before it has been discussed and approved by the EEC Council of Ministers, who will meet Monday [15 December] in an attempt to reach an internal fisheries arrangement for the EEC nations.

During the negotiations the Norwegian delegation succeeded in winning a quota of 4,000 tons of shrimp off Greenland. This is a reduction of 1,000 tons in this year's quota, but Norway had feared that the bulk of the shrimp quota would be lost.

The mackerel quota in the North Sea has been fixed at 44,000 tons against 55,000 tons this year. This year Norway had 80 percent of this quota. Its percentage has now been set at 70 percent. But by way of compensation Norway will have an additional 10,000 tons of mackeral north of Stad [peninsula in Sogn og Fjordane Province, Norway] and in international waters. Norway will also have 20,000 tons of mackerel west of Great Britain, against 22,000 tons this year.

Norwegian fishing vessels will have a pollack quota of 100,000 tons, a reduction of 25,000 tons, while the brisling quota in EEC waters will be 71,000 tons, the same as this year.

Fishing on the banks around the British Isles has been assured sufficient quotas, and the parties have also succeeded in circumventing the problems that have arisen in the past in connection with subsidiary catches. Norway will have 59,000 tons of coalfish. The capelin quota off Jan Mayen will be fixed in negotiations among Iceland, the EEC and Norway when a demarcation line between Jan Mayen and Greenland has been determined.

In the Barents Sea the EEC will have 12,800 tons of cod against 17,000 tons this year. The haddock quota has been fixed at 4,200 tons against 3,400 tons this year, while the rosefish quota has been fixed at 10,000 tons against 11,500 tons this year.

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PAPER SEES FRG AS LOSER AT LOS CONFERENCE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Nov 80 p 10

[Article by Dr Rudolf Dolzer: "The Federal Republic Is Among the Losers" (A preliminary evaluation of the new convention on the Law of the Sea)]

[Text] Eight years after its beginning, the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea will now probably reach its conclusion with the complete formulation of a new draft convention. The essential features of the planned treaty have been determined, although as of now on agreement has been reached concerning some important question (for instance, the questions of participation of the European Economic Union and of a transitional regulation concerning deep-sea mining, until the convention becomes effective).

With reference to the legal aspects, a preliminary evaluation of the course of the conference and of the result achieved by it so far is not an easy task. A comparison of its content with the traditional liberal maritime law, such as that which was valid before 1939 and which was reflected in the work of the 1958 and 1960 conferences on the Law of the Sea, certainly points to a fundamental redefinition of the norms of maritime law by the conference. Nevertheless one cannot overlook the fact that as early as 1970 more or less distinct developments had become noticeable which indicated a withdrawal from the old regime of the freedom of the seas.

Irrespective of one's contemplations concerning the independence of the decisions made at the conference, the question arises as to whether the solutions contained in the convention correspond to the demands of a just consideration of all concerned interests. A concept never did exist which would have actually allocated the same advantages to all the states of the community of nations. By its very nature, any attempt to achieve such a solution would probably have had to start with a system of absolute control carried out by an international authority equipped with comprehensive powers, and one which would have made distribution of the achieved gains to all states in accordance with an abstract code. With respect to political-order considerations, this would of course have meant the complete end of free enterprise in an important sector of world commerce. The planned convention is far from containing demands with such a tendency; nevertheless, the idea of an egalitarian universal distribution of the treasures of the sea in the sphere of sea-bed utilization has gained acceptance to a certain extent.

At the outset of its work, the conference was confronted particularly with the task of determining on an international basis the legitimate interests of the coastal states. If from nothing else, the need for an international regulation in this respect resulted from the fact that, after the experiences gathered in recent decades, internationally barely tolerable differences and frictions result whenever the regulation of the rights of a concerned coastal state in the maritime zone situated along its coast is left up to it exclusively. The old law from the time before 1939 had conceded to the coastal state only quite limited sovereignty rights, which were to enable it to protect its coast militarily. But it was precisely in this area that in recent decades strong efforts emanated from the Third World to change the prevailing regime. For instance, Peru and Chile repeatedly resisted the fishing activities of ships of industrial states in the areas along their coasts.

Thus, the demands of economically weak states were the points of departure for a redetermination of the transitional zones between the high seas and the mainland. The great irony of the course of this conference is the fact that some economically strong countries with long coastlines have themselves made skillful use of these arguments of the poorer states. They supported the poorer countries' demands, in which connection they declared the legal allocation of the expanded coastal zones to be a universally applicable principle of law, and at the same time created for themselves such strong positions that they, themselves, must now be considered the real winners of the conference. On the basis of the present state of the conference, Australia, Great Britain, Japan, Canada, Norway, the Soviet Union, South Africa, and particularly the United States are gaining disparately larger areas than, for instance, the FRG.

At the beginning of the conference the United States and the Soviet Union had, because of their long-range fishing activities, still voiced their objections to such a far-reaching nationalization of the seas, but they subsequently abandoned this stand at an early date. Of decisive importance for the great powers was the fact that, in exchange for the coastal regulation demanded by the Third World countries, the passage rights in the straits were regulated in accordance with the interests of the great powers. Because of the advantages which, taking everything into consideration, for instance the United States derived from this, their concurrence in this regulation was not too difficult for them to give.

From FRG's viewpoint this exchange, which is decisive for the overall regulation of the new law of the sea, presents a different picture. Although a liberal regulation of the utilization of straits also corresponds to its economic and military requirements, the German interests are reflected in the overall picture of the existing draft convention to a considerably lesser extent than, for instance, those of the United States. The concurrence of the United States in the described regulation was not influenced by any particular consideration for German interests. At any rate, it can hardly be said that in this sphere the convention was guided by universally accepted principles of any fair balancing of different interests. The treasures of the sea are distributed in accordance with the geographical coastal location in each case, and thus rather accidentally, as it were, and in line with stated national sphere-of-influence claims.

Seen from an economic viewpoint, the conference in a certain sense consisted of two partial conferences: the first conference dealt with the extension of the coastal zones, and the second one dealt with sea-bed utilization in the areas of the high seas. Whereas, in the question of coastal regulation, the great military powers and the coastal states were confronting each other, sea-bed utilization was judged to be a settlement of different interests represented by the demands of the industrially advanced Western liberal industrial states and the concerted claims of the Third World, in which the communist states concurred to a far-reaching extent.

For two reasons it could not be expected that the FRG would be taken to account for its negative showing with respect to any compensation in the coastal question. The decision on the question of coastal zones had definitely been made by the time the procedure for sea-bed mining was discussed. Beyond this, in the second phase, the deep-sea mining states and the producers of nodular metals on land (and the Third World) were confronting each other. In this respect, however, the planned coastal zone regulation could not be regarded as an unilateral concession on the part of the United States. In view of this constallation it was hardly possible for the German overall interests to be effectively introduced. Actually, a consensus did come about concerning sea-bed utilization which does justice only to a limited extent to the deep-sea mining interests.

On the whole, it is obvious even now that those states may be seen as the losers at the conference which profit neither from the methodical-political rearrangement of the sea-bed regulation nor from their geographic locations. The FRG to a considerable extent belongs to both of these categories. In allocating the sea-bed treasures as the "common heritage of mankind," other heirs of the presently planned testament have skimped with the German share.

With respect to the coastal regulation one must, however, give thought to the fact that, seen from an international point of view, the allocation of a coastal zone to a coastal state has somewhat of an automatic element to it. At the least, it is difficult to see what other principle of international regulation would have had any real chance of global recognition. The coastal states have a clear two-thirds majority at the conference. Furthermore, the conference has brought to their logical conclusion developments and principles which had already enjoyed a certain measure of validity. Of course, the states which were affected disadvantageously by this "logic" have, in connection with the regulation of the future law of the sea, been unable to introduce a true reorientation such as would have been indicated from the point of view of universal justice and as seen from the viewpoint of free enterprise.

The task of the conference on the Law of the Sea is merely to prepare a draft agreement approved by a strong majority. The convention does not come into force until 60 states have ratified it. Whether the draft actually represents a supportable basis will be shown when the national parliaments debate the convention. It is clear that this decision will

be particularly difficult to make if, in general and in comparison with the old law, a country's ratifying it will result in unfavorable results for it. One must furthermore take into consideration that the traditional law actually benefited the interests of the seafaring industrial nations to a great extent and that in connection with every new global regulation the views of the Third World will particularly be brought to bear because of the prevailing voting situation.

With a view to German foreign trade interests, it is an important consideration that a contractually stipulated legal system is preferable to an uncertain legal arrangement based on customary practice.

Important arguments for and against ratifying the convention could thus result from the special legal structure of the new convention. Its focal points are marked by unclear rules the practical significance of which can be determined only through future interpretations. From this state of affairs one may draw contradictory conclusions. On one hand, it is already clear that the convention is not going to further peace in the legal sphere, and thus presumbly not in the political sphere either. On the other hand, it is entirely possible that the open legal structure of the convention may give rise to the thought that there is a better chance for participation in the shaping of the future development of this law within the governing bodies created by the convention than there would be outside of them.

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